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09/808,054

03/15/2001

Cathy Liu

LIUC3001/EM/6596

3234

7590

09/10/2004

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EXAMINER

LETT, THOMAS J

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2626

DATE MAILED: 09/10/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

09/808,054

**Applicant(s)**

LIU, CATHY

**Examiner**

Thomas J. Lett

**Art Unit**

2626

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 March 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 15 March 2001 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- 1) ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - 2) ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 3) ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Drawings*

1. The drawings are objected to because in element 210 of Fig. 2, the term "Interner" should be changed to read "Internet". Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 14 recites the limitation "said computer" in line 15. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 14 recites the limitation "said graphic interfaces" in lines 16-17. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 15 recites the limitation " said graphic interface" in line 21. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language..

3. Claims 1, 2, 5-9, and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Toyoda (US Patent 6,335,966 B1).

With respect to claim 1, Toyoda discloses a scanner 24 of an IFAX 11A scans an original, and obtains image information (col 5, lines 20-21), which reads on a scan unit for performing a scan operation to a document sheet to generate a scanned image; and

Art Unit: 2626

a panel section 29 having a plurality of one-touch dialing keys and a plurality of touch panels, and receives operations of a designation of a destination terminal 11B (col 5, lines 28-31) of a network (see Fig. 1), which reads on an input device responsive to a command input by employing said one touch action from said scanner to make said computer system to directly couple with said assigned web site via the Internet. In addition, Examiner notes that a scanned document sent to an internet facsimile with an IP address is the same as a scanned document sent to a web site which also uses an IP address. A web site's name, or domain name (e.g., [www.google.com](http://www.google.com)), is simply a "mnemonic" device that makes IP addresses easier to remember.

With respect to claim 2, Toyoda discloses a panel section 29 having a plurality of one-touch dialing keys, and a plurality of touch panels (col 5, lines 28-29), which reads on an input device comprises a button.

With respect to claim 5, Toyoda discloses, in FIG. 5, a configuration example of the capability exchange table 50 stored in server 13A, which shows destination addresses (col 6, lines 43-44), which reads on an address of said web site is stored in a configuration file of a scan resident module associated with said scanner, wherein said scan resident module is mounted in said computer system.

With respect to claim 6, Toyoda discloses a panel section 29 having a plurality of one-touch dialing keys, and receives operations of a designation of a destination terminal 11B (col 5, lines 28-31) of a network (see Fig. 1), which reads on command makes said scanned image to be directly uploaded to said assigned web site via the Internet after said computer system coupled with said assigned web site.

Art Unit: 2626

Claim 7 is a method claim and is rejected for the same reason as that of claim 1.

Claim 8 is a method claim and is rejected for the same reason as that of claim 6.

Claim 9 is a method claim and is rejected for the same reason as that of claim 2.

Claim 12 is a method claim and is rejected for the same reason as that of claim

5.

4. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Maeda (US Patent 6,690,480 B2).

Maeda discloses a ROM 11 storing software programs (col 9, line 60), which reads on a storage device; a CPU 5 for executing the software programs (col 9, lines 62-63 and see Fig. 1), which reads on a processing device coupled with said storage device for operating programs provided by said storage device to perform said command; and an operation unit 13 including one-touch buttons for inputting destinations (col 9, lines 65-66), which reads on make said computer system to couple with said assigned web site; wherein said command is input according to said one touch action in said scanner.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Art Unit: 2626

5. Claims 3, 4, 10, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Toyoda (US Patent 6,335,966 B1) in view of Meder (US Patent 6,760,476 B2).

With respect to claim 3, Toyoda does not disclose expressly a computer system is responsive to said command to show a graphic interface for varying an address of said assigned web site. Meder discloses an Internet-based method providing a web site having a user interface (col 2, lines 14-16). Toyoda and Meder are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of using a graphical interface. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the user interface feature of Meder to the IFAX of Toyoda in order to obtain a user interface to alter a web site address. The motivation for doing so would be to offer an interface to a user to change a web site address.

With respect to claim 4, Toyoda does not disclose expressly a graphic interface comprises a composite input mechanism for activating a plurality of functions to said scanned image. Meder discloses that through the use of panel section 29 having a plurality of touch panels, an image may be digitized (col 2, line 29), an image may be stored (col 2, line 37), and optical character recognition may be performed on an image (col 3, lines 6-7). Toyoda and Meder are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of image processing. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the touch panel feature of Meder to the IFAX of Toyoda in order to obtain a user interface to perform functions on an image. The motivation for doing so would be to change or process an image.

Claim 10 is a method claim and is rejected for the same reason as that of claim 3.

Claim 11 is a method claim and is rejected for the same reason as that of claim 4.

6. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maeda (US Patent 6,690,480 B2) in view of Hoffmann et al (US Patent 5,347,627 A).

Maeda discloses a ROM 11 storing software programs executed by a CPU 5 (col 9, lines 61-63), which reads on a command interpretation module for storing programs operated by said processing device for interpreting said command input from said scanner or said computer. Maeda does not disclose a user interface resource module for storing resource codes of said graphic interfaces; and an Internet resource store and control module for storing resource codes of said assigned web site to which said scanned image is uploaded. Hoffmann et al discloses graphical user interface editor of the invention provides the end-user with the ability to compile and save the resulting (edited or created) GUI panel (col 10, lines 6-8) and including the end-user with the ability to save the edited source code corresponding to the edited GUI panel (col 10, lines 8-10). Maeda and Hoffmann et al are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of managing a graphical interface. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the feature of Hoffmann et al to Maeda in order to obtain a configurable graphical interface. The motivation for doing so would be to manage and configure a graphical interface.



Art Unit: 2626

7. Claims 15 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maeda in view of Hoffmann et al as applied to claim 14 above, and further in view of Meder (US Patent 6,760,476 B2).

With respect to claim 15, Maeda in view of Hoffmann et al does not disclose a graphic interface comprises a composite input mechanism for activating a plurality of functions to said scanned image. Meder discloses that through the use of panel section 29 having a plurality of touch panels, an image may be digitized (col 2, line 29), an image may be stored (col 2, line 37), and optical character recognition may be performed on an image (col 3, lines 6-7). Maeda in view of Hoffmann et al and Meder are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of image processing. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the touch panel feature of Meder to the computer system of Maeda in view of Hoffmann et al in order to obtain a user interface to perform functions on an image. The motivation for doing so would be to change or process an image.

With respect to claim 16, Maeda in view of Hoffmann et al does not disclose a user interface resource module comprises icon resource codes or graphic resource codes of a graphic interface provided for varying an address of said assigned web site after said command for uploading said scanned image is input from said scanner. Meder discloses an Internet-based method providing a web site having a user interface (col 2, lines 14-16). Maeda in view of Hoffmann et al and Meder are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of using a graphical interface.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the user interface feature of Meder to the computer system of Maeda in view of Hoffmann et al in order to obtain a user interface to alter a web site address.

The motivation for doing so would be to offer an interface to a user to change a web site address.

8. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maeda (US Patent 6,690,480 B2) in view of Toyoda (US Patent 6,335,966 B1).

Maeda does not disclose a processing device operates said programs provided by said storage device to directly upload said scanned image to said assigned web site after said computer system is successfully coupled with said assigned web site.

Toyoda discloses a panel section 29 having a plurality of one-touch dialing keys, and receives operations of a designation of a destination terminal 11B (col 5, lines 28-31) of a network (see Fig. 1). Maeda and Toyoda are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of using a computer to process an image. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the panel and operations feature of Toyoda to the computer system of Maeda in order to obtain software to process an image to a destination. The motivation for doing so would be to send a scanned document to a network destination.

9. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maeda (US Patent 6,690,480 B2) in view of Meder (US Patent 6,760,476 B2).

Maeda does not disclose processing device operates said programs provided by said storage device to enable said scanner to generate said scanned image and

Art Unit: 2626

forward said scanned image from said scanner to said computer system. Meder discloses that through the use of panel section 29 having a plurality of touch panels, an image may be digitized (col 2, line 29), an image may be stored (col 2, line 37), and optical character recognition may be performed on an image (col 3, lines 6-7). Maeda and Meder are analogous art because they are from the similar problem solving area of using a computer to process an image. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add the function feature of Meder to the system of Maeda in order to obtain software to process an image. The motivation for doing so would be to perform an operation on an image.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thomas J. Lett whose telephone number is 703-305-8733. The examiner can normally be reached on 7-3:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kimberly Williams can be reached at 703-305-4863. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)305-3900.

**Any response to this action should be mailed to:**

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Application/Control Number: 09/808,054

Page 11

Art Unit: 2626

Washington, DC 20231

**or Faxed to:**

(703) 872-9314 (for Technology Center 2600 only).

**Hand-delivered** responses should be brought to:

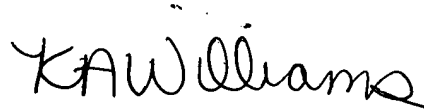
Crystal Park II

2121 Crystal Drive

Arlington, VA

Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

TJL 

  
**KIMBERLY WILLIAMS**  
**SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**